

Three others were sentenced to death in absentia.

The fundamentalist group, which last week released pho-

Ministry spokesman Yitzhak Feinberg said in a telephone interview Monday that the state attorney's office had asked the court to extend the defendants' detention because they had been in custody for a year since their arrest. Under Israeli law, their detention orders must be renewed after one year or they would be freed on bail.

He took Oman into most international organisations soon after assuming power in 1970 but rarely allowed them to impinge on

On the Palestinian issue, he has said that the Israeli-occupied West Bank should be restored to Jordanian sovereignty before Jordan and the Palestinians decide on

On the Gulf war, Muscat has sought peace without ant-

abroad would only be taken when a crisis arose, military sources

Oman says it would be prepared to ask U.S. forces to intervene if

has retained in its former Gu protectorates.

usually dwindles into intermittent
firefights along the 5 kilometre
boundary.

The militiamen of the west Bank have introduced a new, moralistic twist to their "recruiting programme". They ambush your

Opposition militia leaders were embarrassed last week when Madras Kutty, an Indian embassy official, was picked up with other

"Those who don't have the money to get out are being picked up in the streets, in stores, in bakeries — anywhere."

Minister Margaret Thatcher has complained that the pledge had led to the bridge contract being given to a consortium of Japanese, Italian and Turkish firms instead of an international consortium including a British company.

EMERGENCIES **NIGHT DUTY**
AMMAN:

Amman Governorate	891228	D. Nidal Marawa	771218
Amman Civil Defence	198, 199	Dr. Anwar Aqrabawi	642896
Civil Defence Irbid	271293, 273531	Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Civil Defence Quesweish	707033	Mresha pharmacy	707010
Ambulance	195, 775111	Fires pharmacy	661912
Amman downtown fire brigade	198	Samer pharmacy	675211
First aid	630341	Dr. Faruqi	856106
Blood bank	778303	Faris pharmacy	643828
Civil Defence rescue	661111	Hyd pharmacy	774822
Fire headquarters	626207		
Police rescue	192, 621111, 657777	TAXI:	
Police headquarters	639141	Kayis	656030
Traffic police	8939001	Grand Palace taxi	667079
Electric power Co.	636084, 634988	Medical City taxi	813813
Municipal water complaints	771258	Nesil taxi	644433
Queen Alia Int. Airport (08) 53330603		Sahra taxi	622347
		Talra taxi	625021
		IRBID:	
		Dr. Sitan Qasrawi	(—)
		Hisham pharmacy	345873
		ZARQA:	
		Dr. Yahia Al Tarifi	961520
		Al Jalab pharmacy	(—)
		GENERAL	
Husseini Medical Centre	813813/322	Jordan Television	77311119
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman	6428176	Radio Joz	77411919
Al-Jah Maternity, J. Amman		Ministry of Tourism	642311
		Hotel complaints	642112
Jabal Amman Maternity	624412	Price complaints	661176
Muthas, J. Amman	636140	Telephone Information	12
Palestine, J. Amman	667114	Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Seitani Hospital	669131	Overseas calls	17
University Hospital	845845/65	Repair service	11
Al-Muhajir Hospital	665271/9		
The Islamic, Abdali	6661207		
Al-Ahli, Abdali	664164/6		
Italian, Al-Muhajir	777011/3		
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh	775111/26		
Army, Marka	891611/15		

Fayez, APU president hold talks on parliamentary issues

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab parliamentarians should unify their stand, by-pass all side issues and concentrate on vital issues facing the Arab Nation, according to Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al Fayez.

Mr. Fayez was speaking to the president of the Arab Parliamentarians Union, Mr. Ali Ahmad Salami, who is currently on a visit to Jordan.

Mr. Fayez stressed the importance of Arab parliamentarians role in bolstering Arab solidarity to ensure the nation the required strength to enable it to face challenges.

The two men reviewed efforts

aimed at coordinating Arab parliamentary actions at all regional and international gatherings. They also reviewed progress in the implementation of the Arab Parliamentarians Union's decision reached at their last conference held in Aden in February.

Mr. Salami briefed Mr. Fayez on the results of his last visit to Europe and political and parliamentary talks he held in Paris and Rome which dealt with the situation in the Middle East, the Palestinian cause, the Iraq-Iran war and the situation in Lebanon.

The meeting was attended by the unions secretary general Abdul Rahman Bawari.



Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al Fayez (left) Monday holds talks with the president of the Arab Parliamentarians Union (Petra photo)

Lawzi briefs British delegation on Jordan-PLO accord

AMMAN (Petra) — Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Monday conferred with a visiting British parliamentary delegation and explained the dimensions of the Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian agreement.

The agreement is aimed at coordinating efforts between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Palestine question, Mr. Al Lawzi said. The accord also aims to regain the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right in self-determination in their homeland through an international conference to be held for this purpose, he added.

Mr. Al Lawzi also reviewed the Israeli measures, the Israelis' settlement and expansion policy in the West Bank and the effect of this policy in impeding efforts to achieve peace.

At the end of the meeting, which was attended by a number of house members, Mr. Lawzi replied to the delegation's questions on the situation in the Middle East region. The delegation, led by Peter Brown Phillips arrived here Sunday on a four-day visit to Jordan during which they will meet with the speakers and members of the Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament.

They will also visit one of the Palestinian refugee camps, King Hussein Medical Centre and the Royal Scientific Society (RSS). Mr. Phillips told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the delegation will be briefed on Jan-

dan's views regarding the latest developments in the Middle East situation.

Later on Monday, Lower House Speaker Akel Al Fayez also received the British delegation and in talks with parliamentarians stressed that the establishment of just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is the only guarantee for the region's stability. Jordan, which has been living with the Palestinian issue with all its dimensions, has always realised that guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is the only way to arrive at peace in the Middle East, Mr. Fayez said. He also reiterated Jordan's adherence to U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for a peaceful and just settlement as well as to the "land in exchange for peace" principle.

Mr. Fayez also reviewed the settlement policies being carried out by Israel in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip with the aim of obliterating Arab rights and evicting Arab citizens from their lands. The continuing Israeli aggression on the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and South Lebanon warrants efforts for an initiative by the European Community especially in the light of positive and peaceful move by Jordan by calling for an international peace conference, Mr. Fayez said.

Mr. Fayez and the visiting delegation also reviewed the existing relations between the Lower House and the British House of Commons and ways of strengthening them.

Conferees outline national strategy to upgrade status of Jordanian women

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A three-day national conference on "Jordanian Women: Facts and Aspirations" which concluded in Amman recently has outlined a national strategy to develop and upgrade the status of Jordanian women, who comprise half of the society. The national strategy will function on the basis of equality, development and peace, which are the three mottoes of the United Nations Decade for Women.

The conference provided up-to-date information about health, social, economical, political, educational and statistical data concerning the status of women in the country. This information will be used by the official and non-official Jordanian delegations which will attend the U.N. Nairobi Conference on women, scheduled to open on July 15. The conference aims to review and appraise the achievements of the U.N. Decade for Women as well as determining strategies for the development of women until the year 2000.

Mrs. Haifa Al Bashir, president of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW), told the Jordan Times "women in Jordan should be given equal opportunities so that both men and women can join in the future development plans of the country." She added: "Appropriate changes in the socio-political and economic infrastructure of the country are the only way to secure total cohesion of women in the society."

Recommendations which resulted from the national conference, organised by the GFJW, represented the attitudes and beliefs of the participants. The conferees stressed that balanced planning, which considers social, political, economical, democratic and educational factors and changes is the only method to try and upgrade the status of women in the country.

Participants also pointed out that the development of women's conditions in the aspects of education, employment, health and political duties "are inseparable conditions". Therefore, they suggested a review of special plans and programmes which concern women in these mentioned sectors which should be evaluated on the basis of integration.

Participation of women

The recommendations on women's equality centred on the importance of women's participation in local labour, housing, health, education, information, agriculture as well as in all scientific institutions and local funds. Participants also said that women should have the chance of proper participation in the process of decision-making involved in the country's comprehensive developmental plans.

Participants recommended that special laws and legislations should be implemented to ensure women's political rights of participation in elections and leading political positions.

Participants also urged the country to execute all international, regional and Arab accords which the Kingdom has signed. Such accords and agreements include the U.N. international agreement on abolishing all kinds of sexual discrimination against women and the approval of the Arab and international labour laws, especially the Arab labour law number five for the year 1976 which stipulates the employment and status of women workers.

An interesting recommendation called for women's participation in studying the legislation which concern their life, status and employment as well as making the right steps "to amend such legislations in order to ensure women's equality with men."

Illiteracy campaign

They also called for the issue of decision to implement a national eradication of illiteracy campaign as well as channelling women's educational fields into scientific, vocational and technical education will secure specialised jobs for women rather than the traditional jobs. Conferees said that such a recommendation will give women equal chances of constructive participation in society. The recommendations con-

cerning "women's peace" centred on the importance of allowing women to practice their political rights which are endorsed by the Jordanian constitution in a democratic atmosphere. Such political rights include the freedom of thought, speech and employment.

Another recommendation pointed out the need of securing a peaceful, just solution to the Palestine problem as well as supporting Palestinian women in their struggle against Israeli oppression.

The participants also voiced their support for efforts which are underway to establish a new economic system in the world based on equal job opportunities, social justice and the freedom of cultural and economic dependency which will secure citizens of the Third World a fair share of their resources and efforts.

Participants also supported the Iraqi women in their struggle against Iran, the Lebanese women in their courageous trials against fighting the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon and all women who struggle against famine.

Regarding women's development, the recommendations called for a review of the country's regular education policy to secure complete integration with Jordan's development plans.

Participants pointed out the need to offer women vocational training, opportunities, parental guidance, in fields of nutrition, child health, housing and daily activities. The conference also pointed out the need for special information programmes for rural and bedouin families and a comprehensive national media policy to ensure that negative aspects of informative contents are not impeding the development and progress of women.

Participants in the conference also formed a follow-up committee whose responsibility will be to execute the conference's recommendations concerning women in Jordan. The committee will work under the supervision of the GFJW and will be responsible for organising a training course for the delegations representing Jordan at the Nairobi conference.

Transfer of Palestine research centre to Amman under review

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Prominent Arab intellectuals and researchers are meeting in Amman to attend the first meeting of the Higher Council for the Contemporary Hebrew Studies Centre (CHSC) which was established by Royal Decree in 1979 and which is currently functioning under the umbrella of the Yarmouk University in Jordan.

In an exclusive interview with the Jordan Times, Dr. Anis Sayegh, advisor to the Arab League secretary general and founder of the Palestine Research and Studies Centre (PRSC) in Lebanon, said that during the council's meeting he suggested that the PRSC library should be transferred to the CHSC.

The library is considered to be one of the richest libraries in the world and contains documents, books, periodicals, information and publications on the Palestine cause and contemporary Palestinian issues. The contents of this library were stolen by Israeli officers during the Israeli invasion of West Beirut in September 1982 and were later returned after a prisoners-of-war exchange between the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and Israel in autumn 1983.

The library is now "paralysed" since it is kept in boxes. Dr. Sayegh believes that the CHSC is a legal heir and counterpart to the PRSC and that the PRSC library should be transferred to Amman until the Palestine library is re-established.

Since such a transfer is subject to a political decision from both Jordan and the PLO, Mr. Sulaiman Arar, former deputy prime minister and minister of interior, who is also a member of the council said that on the Jordanian side there was "no complication". Mr. Abdullah Al Ghanem, a Kuwaiti businessman, said he would negotiate with Palestinian headquarters to assess their reaction.

Dr. Sayegh expressed dissatisfaction regarding the current status of the PRSC saying that the centre's tragedy started before the Israeli raid on Lebanon in 1976 but the situation was worsened when the centre was destroyed by an Israeli explosion which totally destroyed the contents of the library in 1983. From this tragic turning point, Dr. Sayegh continued, "the PRSC and its library have become political cards in the hands of some Palestinian leaders who manipulate them according to their political stands." More over, Dr. Sayegh and many others believe that the transfer of the centre, which is now established in Cyprus, in any other country is part of the 'card game'.

In reply to a question on the numbers of books, documents and contents of the Palestine library — which were returned by Israel and estimated at seven tonnes, Dr. Sayegh said that he is not quite sure about the kind of books

which were returned. He pointed out that this issue in particular is being hindered since "no one likes to talk about such an issue", he said.

Dr. Sayegh, who founded the centre in 1965 and who resigned in 1977, questioned why no one bothered to remove important documents before Israel entered West Beirut. He believes that 20,000 books in the library could not be removed but added that at least some of the very important documents, which were landmarks of the centre, could have been hidden.

Citing examples of such very important documents, he said that the centre conducted interviews with 100 Jordanian, Palestinian and Arab citizens who represent different governmental and private sectors after the 1970 events and that minutes of each meeting were taped, typed and documented.

Other documents he said were documents exclusive to the PLO, more than 20 private memoirs of former Arab politicians and historians, documents of the Civil Intelligence Department which was part of the British mandate over Palestine in the 1940's. He pointed out that all these documents, were very hard to collect, as well as other very important studies, researches and documents on Palestine have now all been examined by Israel.

According to Dr. Sayegh, the Palestine Research Centre in Lebanon was a major threat to Israel's existence and this is manifested and explained by the numerous attempts to destroy the centre.

In 1970, Dr. Sayegh recalls an explosion of dynamite in the centre, in 1972, a package was sent in Dr. Sayegh himself and it exploded in his hands, in 1975, three rockets were fired at the centre, in 1982 Israeli soldiers stole the contents of the centre and in 1983, an explosion tore down the building which was the centre's headquarters, ended the history of the PRSC, Dr. Sayegh said.

Dr. Sayegh says that this centre was a model for any research and studies centre and that a Zionist organisation in Britain once distributed a circular saying "if Jews are to succeed in information campaigns, they should follow the steps adopted by the PRSC in Lebanon", and this statement according to Dr. Sayegh is the best reward he ever got after establishing and founding this centre in 1965.

Dr. Sayegh strongly believes that contemporary Arab intellectuals and researchers can be of great effect if they work on their own. But once such people start working in groups their effect is erased since every thinker tries to impose his own convictions and beliefs and once controversial opinions are submitted by other thinkers, disputes arise and false accusations accumulate.

Dr. Sayegh stresses that any

league, magazine, intellectual institute, newspaper or research centre should develop an objective attitude in dealing with all controversial issues and on scientific basis. Such a multiple interaction of different opinions and attitudes is the only way in enrich Arab thinking and general knowledge, he added.

During the first meetings of the CHSC at Yarmouk University Liaison Office, Dr. Sayegh said that the participants agreed to change the name of the institute from the Arab Centre for Contemporary Hebrew Studies into the Contemporary Hebrew Studies Centre to assure the academic status of such a centre.

He added that during their meeting, the members discussed a number of working papers related to the establishment of the centre, the centre's programmes and financial status.

This centre aims to increase Arab awareness about the dangers of Zionism in a scientific and logical way. This will be done through the collection of data, analysis of data, and publishing researches and studies which tackle all issues pertaining to Zionism. The first step is setting up the centre was the construction of a library which includes a wealth of reference books written in Hebrew, English and Arabic.

Dr. Sayegh, who is also in charge of the Encyclopedia Palestina, described the outcome of their meetings as "fruitful" despite the fact that out of the 30 council members only 11 managed to attend the meetings. However, this was a preparatory meeting, and the comprehensive meeting will take place in either November or December of 1985, Dr. Sayegh added.

Dr. Sayegh said that the existence of the CHSC is justified because it will publish and document all studies on Israel and Zionism which will help the decision makers gather all information about the enemies and will also increase public awareness in the Arab World about the dangers of Israel. "This means that the centre is not purely a political information institution, but rather a specialised academic centre, Dr. Sayegh stressed.

Dr. Sayegh, who has his doctorate in history of the Middle East from Cambridge University in England, also worked as editor in chief for a four specialised Arab magazines: "The Palestine Affairs", which he founded, "The Arab Future" which he also founded, "Arab Issues" and finally "Arab Affairs", which is supervised by the Arab League.

Dr. Sayegh voiced his hope that the CHSC will be well preserved and maintained since its role is parallel to the role performed by the PRSC in Lebanon. He pointed out that such a centre should remain far from politics and information. But rather, it should maintain an academic status to ensure its success, he said.

'Jordan-PLO moves represent last hope'

(Continued from page 1)

"not crystallised yet" in either Washington or Moscow.

Following are excerpts from the King's interview:

"My visit to the United States had been scheduled a long time ago and I hope circumstances will allow me to make the visit during which I will attend the graduation from university of my son Prince Faisal.

"I will seize the opportunity of being in the United States to discuss with U.S. administration officials recent developments in the Middle East, and I will tour a number of cities which sent me invitations to deliver lectures at their universities. I always accept invitations of this kind because they offer a chance to present Arab issues, discuss our affairs and defend our Arab views.

"When Mr. Shultz came to Jordan we discussed with him the region's developments and my forthcoming visit to the United States where I hope to familiarise myself with the American views. This visit will in fact be a chance for following up our discussions with

Mr. Shultz."

As to the situation in the occupied Arab territories I can say that it is to a great extent influenced by the situation prevailing in the Arab World. Therefore we took steps to coordinate our stand with that of the Arab population under Israeli rule who continue to suffer from occupation and its dangers."

"We continue to seek a just solution to the Palestine problem based on U.N. resolutions and, for that reason, we welcomed the Palestinian people to hold their Palestine National Council (PNC) meetings in Amman last year. I made an address to that council but, in fact, it was directed to all the Palestinians in the occupied Arab lands as well. This speech led to a dialogue with the PLO and was crowned with the signing of the Feb. 11 Amman accord. This agreement places added burdens and responsibilities on Jordan and the PLO who should continue their open discussions, consultations and coordination.

"I proposed to the PLO that I should speak for them with the United States on the formation of

the Jordanian-Palestinian declaration which would conduct peace negotiations. I believe that this is a necessary step and another door open for the PLO to reach Washington. This idea was, and still is, put forth to the world under all circumstances and I believe that this is necessary in our talks with the United States in particular.

"I feel that I should make every thing possible to initiate a U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, and therefore I suggested the idea of forming a joint delegation to talk to the Americans.

But the issue of names of the delegation members did not come up in our discussion with Mr. Shultz who came to acquaint himself with the situation in general and our visualisation, views and conditions.

"But following the meeting with Mr. Shultz in Aqaba there were many rumours about the nature of the talks. All these rumours are non-realistic and far from the truth. The situation is clear and Jordan reiterated at the meeting that it will not act for the Pal-

estinians with or without authorisation, but we have agreed to work together and if there is a chance at the moment to be seized to save the people of Palestine and their land we should work as partners based on the joint accord with the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

"We are strongly committed to this stand and to our backing for the PLO and its legitimacy."

"We believe that any time is suitable for us to explain our case and defend our views. What we lack now is a unified Arab stand that would back our efforts and endeavours. Palestine is our central issue and there should be Arab summit meetings to discuss it together with other outstanding issues which require pan-Arab decisions. Since the Palestine issue is ours to deal with, we should not be discouraged by the situation now prevailing in the Arab World. We should pursue our efforts despite the present policies of the ruling coalition in Israel. Israel could in the future have a government headed by, say, Ariel Sharon who

is member of the present coalition. This man is known for his statements in which he claimed that Jordan is part of Israel.

"In the Arab World there is a majority who believes that the Jordan-PLO accord is a right step and that the two sides should coordinate their steps. Now we say that we have reached agreement with the PLO and we want your backing and support in the face of the dangers and the challenges posed by Israel and its policies. Jordan and PLO stand together in the face of Israel's policies and dangers, and feel that they (Jordan and the PLO) need support from their brothers."

The Jordan-PLO accord may be the last opportunity to deal with reality and sensibility, lest the situation in the Middle East would further deteriorate, affecting the world at large. Therefore, we notice a great concern on the international level in the region."

"The accord was not imposed on our brothers, the Palestinians. Nevertheless, there was a need for mutual cooperation because of the sensibility of the issue. It is our duty to initiate and to move, but to reach a target or not to reach... we move first."

aim the control of West Beirut and the south as they did before Israel's 1982 invasion forced the PLO to withdraw from Lebanon.

Amal leader Nabih Berri, who is taking control of the predominantly Shi'ite south, says Palestinians will not be allowed to use it to launch rocket attacks on Israel.

Lebanon's leading Shi'ite cleric Sheikh Abdul Amir Qabalan Sunday told Palestinians to leave the south alone and to fight their battle against Israel "inside Palestine."

Amal launches assault on Palestinian camps

(Continued from page 1)

of the embassy, he said.

A young Palestinian, who declined to be named, said as he watched Monday's fighting from cover: "All the differences between the Palestinian factions have been erased. We're all fighting together against Amal. When we have to defend ourselves, there are no differences."

The Palestinians are split between factions loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)

Chairman Yasser Arafat and dissidents seeking to dislodge him and take over the organisation.

Amal militiamen sheltering from bursting rockets and flying bullets beside a road near Sabra said Palestinians attacked Amal men in Sabra Sunday night.

"It began because the Palestinians want to be strong and regain the freedom of action they had before the Israeli invasion," a squad commander said.

"Amal saw they were bringing

in weapons and stopped it, and that's when the fighting began," he added.


"The Palestinians are very strong. They have good soldiers. The ones who left during the Israeli invasion have come back slowly and they have received guns and mortars," he added.

"They are a big force, may be 1,000 men. The Arafat men and the anti-Arafat men are now one force in the camps and they are strong and well-entrenched."

The battles in the camps reflected a rapidly growing animosity between Amal and Palestinians after the acceleration of Israel's withdrawal from South Lebanon.

Amal, whose fighters claim their guerrilla attacks against the Israeli army had forced the rapid Israeli pullout, has taken control of most of the vacated areas in the south.

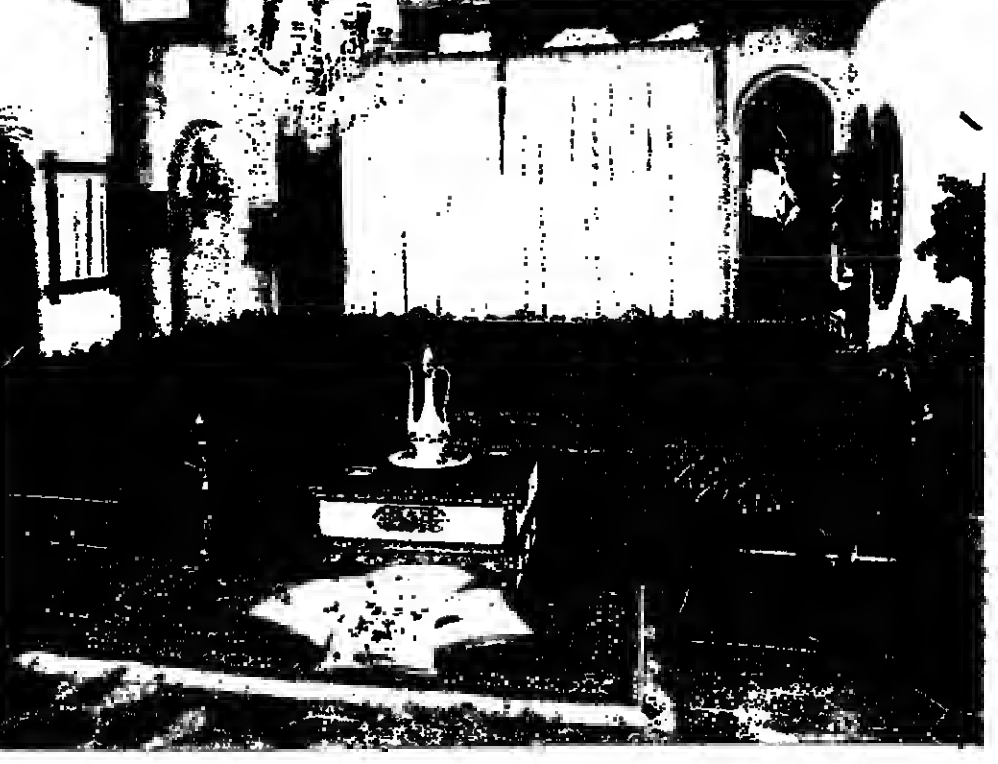
Since Israeli troops began leaving South Lebanon, Amal has said it will not let Palestinians reg-



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The meaning of Ramadan

JORDAN, along with other Arab and Islamic countries, yesterday marked the beginning of the Holy Month of Ramadan. The occasion is sacred to all Muslims, not only because the Holy Quran was revealed in Ramadan but also because the month-long fasting should teach us the many virtues of sacrifice, patience and piety. The Holy Month, although a test of our endurance and will as it is, has to be happy as well, Muslims give alms to the poor and needy so that all could celebrate together on Eid Al Fitr, the day of feast.

Under normal circumstances, Ramadan would be a good month for all of us to mark and celebrate, to be thankful for what we are and for what we have. But these unfortunately are not normal circumstances, and most of our people will once again dwell on the suffering of the Arab Nation at large, and on how to end it, in dignity and good time.

We will be especially reminded of the continuous suffering of the Palestinian people — those living under occupation and the others in exile. The wounds in Lebanon are still wideopen and fresh. We will be thinking of all the victims of Israeli aggression and communal fighting there. The Iran-Iraq war goes on, despite all Arab, Muslim and international efforts to end it. We cannot forget the hardships faced by our Iraqi brothers and the terrible loss of life on the side of both Islamic nations, especially when continuing this mad war is a hopeless cause that serves only the interests of our enemies.

On this holy occasion, we will have to remember that Arab disunity is the major factor behind our dismemberment and agony; and that we Arabs cannot possibly overcome our problems merely by raising more slogans and volunteering more talk. If we do indeed have a feeling of timelessness, let us remember that the enemy wants to and does make the most of it.

So many years have passed since Palestinian land was occupied by force and aggression, since the civil war in Lebanon broke out and since the Gulf war erupted in needless blood-letting and destruction. At the beginning of this Holy Month, let us remember all this. But, more importantly, let us do something to reverse the tide and work harder to achieve our national interests and better our lives.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Parliament backs government

THE LOWER House of Parliament Sunday reaffirmed its confidence in the government of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai through a message sent to the prime minister by the house speaker Akel Al Fayez. In the message, Mr. Fayez referred to the most significant points in the government's policy statement to the house which emphasised the need for close cooperation between the legislative and executive authorities. He referred to the government's pledge to exert its best efforts to ensure a decent living for all citizens in freedom and justice for all Jordanians.

The prime minister in reply voiced appreciation for parliament's confidence and expressed the government's determination to carry out its programme to the letter in cooperation with parliament. At this critical time, and in the face of all challenges and dangers confronting us, we are in dire need of positive and fruitful cooperation between the government and the parliament, which represents the people. It is only through sincere cooperation that the country can develop and progress.

Al Dustour: Jordan-Egypt coordinate effort

KING HUSSEIN'S visit to Egypt and his meeting with President Mubarak come at a very critical time in our history, a time when developments in the region are moving fast and require consultation and coordination. King Hussein aims at canvassing all possible international support for the joint Jordanian-PLO effort aimed at regaining the usurped Arab territory.

Egypt enjoys a highly esteemed international position and at the same time maintains excellent relations with Jordan; and any coordination of policy with Egypt is bound to have very fruitful results, and at the same time bolster Arab relations. The visit precedes the King's visit to Washington, and therefore any concerting of efforts now and coordination of Arab policies will no doubt help to make the King's talks with President Reagan in success.

Jordan, which signed an accord with the PLO on future action is keen on reactivating all efforts towards achieving a peaceful settlement to the Palestine problem that would guarantee the return of Arab lands. No doubt, preliminary groundwork is necessary and coordination with Arab countries is essential if the joint Jordanian-PLO efforts are to succeed.

Sawt Al Shaab: A very critical time

THE MONTH of Ramadan this year comes at a time when the Arab and Islamic nations are passing through very critical times in their history. These nations are confronting threats and dangers in Lebanon, in occupied Palestine and in the Gulf region. In the face of these dangers, the Arabs and Muslims are regrettably weak, divided and unable to adopt a unified strategy to meet the challenge. In fact some of these nations have opened the door for world powers to impose hegemony on the Arab region.

In Palestine, we witness a continued Israeli drive to swallow up Arab land and Judaize Arab region. In the Gulf, Muslims continue to fight one another as a result of the Iranian regime's lust for power and expansion in Arab land. In Lebanon, the civil war continues unabated, and some of the warring groups are working towards partitioning the country instead of meeting together and achieving a national reconciliation.

These sad events are taking place in the absence of a true spirit of solidarity and unity. In this holy month, one can not but pray to God that the Muslims and Arabs will forego their differences and work together for their own good and interest.

Caution on the Gulf war lull and signs of talks

By John Owen-Davies

Reuter

BAHRAIN — Fierce Gulf war fighting has given way to a six-week lull and signs that Iran and Iraq might be prepared to pursue diplomatic ways of settling their long-running conflict.

But diplomats in the region are treating with caution recent signals from both sides, which suffered heavy losses in March during ground battles and strikes on civilian centres.

Some maintain the present battle-front lull is more a "breather" after the upsurge in fighting, which included raids on both capitals, than a pause for determined efforts at peace.

After visits to Tehran and Baghdad last month, U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said he found "a new flexibility" in Iran's stand on ending the war.

In Tehran, diplomats say they see no sign that Iran has softened its demand for the "trial and punishment" of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. But they believe Iran has become more flexible on its demand for huge war reparations.

Iraq's conditions for ending the war, spelled out by President Hussein on April 21, are a ceasefire, a troop withdrawal to international borders, an exchange of all pri-

soners and direct or indirect negotiations between the two countries.

The U.N. Security Council last month called for an end to the 56-month-old war and for a just, honourable settlement. Council members are now holding private talks in New York on a possible debate on the war.

The April 25 call won only partial approval from Iran because it did not name Iraq as the offending party. Iran said nearly 5,000 of its people had been killed or wounded by chemical weapons over the previous two months.

Iraq, which has denied using chemical weapons, said it had reservations about some parts of the

council statement because it showed a tendency to give in to Iranian pressure.

Iran so far has boycotted meetings of the Security Council, accusing it of bias.

Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi said this week Iran would be ready to explain its position if the council moved towards implementing an eight-point plan submitted by Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

He said the plan aimed at eliminating what he called side issues, such as the use of chemical weapons and attacks on civilian targets and shipping in the Gulf, which violated international conventions.

Despite signs that both sides might be prepared to seek a diplomatic initiative, diplomats and analysts urge caution. They say both sides might be using the lull to regroup their forces and restore public morale after raids on cities.

In London, the International Institute of Strategic Studies said in its annual survey published this month it saw no basis for negotiations to end the conflict. "The Gulf war gives every sign of remaining stalemated in 1985," it added.

The extended lull has included a drop in confirmed attacks by both sides on shipping in the Gulf and a fall in the level of war rhetoric from Tehran and Baghdad.

Only four ships have been confirmed hit in the Gulf — two by each side — since the start of April. This compares with a total of 23 between January and March.

The drop in Iraqi attacks on tankers using Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal has helped Iran to boost crude oil exports to about 1.7 million barrels per day (BPD) in April from about one million BPD in January. Western oil sources say.

Iraq's oil exports, mainly through a pipeline to the Mediterranean across Turkey, are about one million BPD or one third of their pre-1980 level. The country's main export outlets in the Gulf were closed soon after the conflict began.

Soviet prisoners secretly interrogated in Pakistan camps

By Barry Renfrew

Associated Press

PESHAWAR — Scores of Soviet soldiers and pilots captured by guerrillas in Afghanistan have been secretly held and interrogated in camps inside Pakistan since 1981 with the knowledge of the Pakistani government, guerrilla sources say.

The issue of Soviet prisoners in Pakistan surfaced recently with claims that several Soviet and Afghan government soldiers were killed trying to escape from a guerrilla camp about 15 kilometres from Peshawar near the Afghan border on April 27.

The Pakistan government denies that any Soviet or Afghan prisoners have been held in the country or that any were killed in an escape attempt.

"There are no Soviet prisoners

in our country," a government spokesman said.

The incident on April 27 was a clash between rival guerrilla factions, the government said.

The Afghanistan government and the Soviet ambassador to Pakistan have lodged protests over the incident.

Senior guerrilla and other Afghan sources, speaking on condition they not be identified to protect their safety, told the Associated Press that the guerrillas have been bringing Soviet prisoners across the border since 1981. Between 100 and 150 Soviet prisoners and some defectors from the Soviet-armed forces have been brought into Pakistan, they said.

Guerrilla commanders decided to move prisoners into Pakistan because the Soviet Army formed special commando units to rec-

apture prisoners, the sources said. The presence of prisoners also seriously hampered the freedom of the highly mobile guerrilla groups, they said.

"It's simply too dangerous to keep prisoners inside Afghanistan," the source said.

All of the sources said Pakistani officials were aware that the guerrillas were bringing prisoners into the country.

The rebels fighting the Communist government of Afghanistan have prized Soviet prisoners as a symbol of their ability to inflict reverses on the Soviet Army. Keeping the prisoners alive has also been seen as a way of demonstrating the humanity of the guerrillas.

In the April 27 incident, the Soviets and some Afghan Army prisoners overpowered a guard,

seized an armory and demanded to be turned over to their embassies or to the International Red Cross, the sources said.

Guerrilla leaders negotiated with the prisoners during the night. But no agreement was reached and fighting erupted when a shot was fired, the sources said.

A bullet ignited explosives in the armory and the prisoners were all killed in the explosion, they said.

Soviet Ambassador V.S. Smirnov told the AP in a recent telephone interview that 12 Soviet and 12 Afghan prisoners were killed. The prisoners blew themselves up to destroy the armory and prevent being recaptured, he said.

The rebel sources put the number of prisoners at nine Soviets and 13 Afghans.

The incident is expected to create new strains in Pakistan's relations with the Soviet and Afghan governments. Pakistan officially denies that Afghan guerrillas operate from its territory despite the presence in Peshawar of all the major rebel leaders and thousands of guerrillas coming and going across the border with weapons and other supplies.

The Afghan government summoned the Pakistani charge d'affaires to the Foreign Ministry last week and issued a strong protest over the incident along with a demand that all other prisoners be released and returned home, according to the official Radio Kabul.

Mr. Smirnov delivered a formal protest over the incident May 12 and said that Pakistani military personnel had taken part in the incident. The Soviet Union now

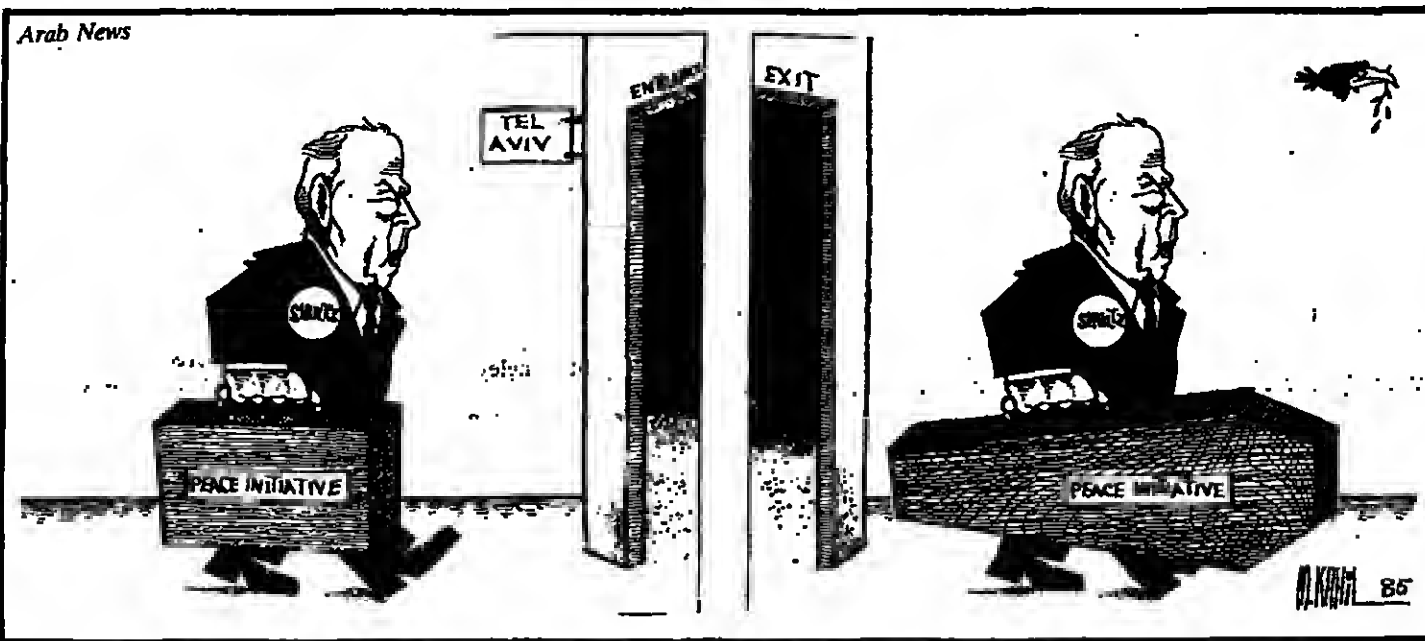
had full proof of Pakistan's complicity in the war against the Afghan government, he said.

"We have all the details. Even the names of the persons involved in it," he said.

Guerrilla leaders are concerned that the incident may strain their relations with the Pakistani government if Islamabad is embarrassed by it.

Other Soviet and Afghan prisoners in the country have been moved to new hiding places in Pakistan's wild and ungoverned tribal areas along the border or taken back into Afghanistan, the sources said.

"After this incident they will probably avoid bringing the prisoners here to avoid trouble with the Pakistani authorities," one source said.



Small L. American debtors irritate banks

By Walker Simon

Reuter

LIMA — While world attention has focussed on the problems of Latin America's big four debtors — Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Venezuela, three smaller nations — Peru, Nicaragua and Bolivia — have been quietly slipping towards a virtual moratorium with foreign banks.

Nicaragua suspended most payments to international banks in 1983. Bolivia stopped all payments in March 1984 and Peru has failed to repay much of the interest owed since June last year.

Political opposition to austerity measures ordered by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has also delayed completion of rescheduling agreements in the Dominican Republic, Guatemala and Panama.

In many of these smaller debtor countries, which between them owe some 20 per cent of the region's \$360 billion debt, volatile political situations affect their negotiations with the IMF and banks.

In Peru, against a background of sometimes violent union protests and general anti-IMF sentiment, Alan Garcia, virtually certain to become its new president, has taken a hard line on debt negotiations.

Mr. Garcia said in a newspaper interview earlier this week that the next government would tell bank creditors its \$13.5 billion debt cannot be paid under current conditions.

He wants to cut all debt repayments to 20 per cent of export earnings from the 45 per cent average under the outgoing government of Fernando Belaunde Terry, and to bypass the IMF in seeking a debt rescheduling of at least 15 years.

However, foreign bankers in Lima say an IMF programme will be a precondition for any rescheduling and that Peru would also first have to clear a substantial part of its interest arrears.

"There seems to be an unbridgeable gap between the position of the banks and Garcia," a senior finance official in the Bel-

lgrade government said.

Peru has run up \$523 million in arrears since last June, including 208.5 million in interest on commercial bank debt, with a budget squeeze last month forcing the government to rule out even a nominal interest payment.

The arrears are now more than a month past the 180-day limit U.S. bank regulators use as a guideline in declaring a country's loans value-impaired.

Government officials in Lima note that if the regulators decide to downgrade Peru's loans at their meeting next month, banks would have to write off part of their exposure to the country and some U.S. regional banks could call default.

Partly for this reason, the smaller debtors in general have had great difficulty in maintaining bank support during the last three years, although the banks' reluctance has drawn criticism from western governments.

U.S. Treasury Under-Secretary David Mulford recently said banks should continue lending to

Latin America, especially to smaller debtors, such as Ecuador, which have accepted tough IMF adjustment programmes.

Ecuador is due to sign a \$4.63 billion multi-year rescheduling package late this month, including fresh loans, but encountered resistance in obtaining bank commitments in the latter stages of the negotiation.

Chile has also had difficulty in raising its 1985-86 financing needs of \$1.96 billion from commercial banks, although agreement in principle was reached last week on a \$7.25 billion rescheduling package.

The consequences of a standoff between banks and debtors have already been seen in Nicaragua and Bolivia, both of which have paid virtually no interest or principal for a year.

Although Nicaragua did remit \$6.2 million to commercial banks on April 26, U.S. bankers fear the country's resolve to continue repayments on its \$4 billion debt has been reduced by this month's U.S. trade embargo.

Dutch violence unprecedented during Pope's visit

By Abner Kutzman

Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — The violence aimed at Pope John Paul II's five-day Netherlands visit was greater than on any of the travelling Pontiff's 25 other overseas tours.

There were demonstrations at practically all of his stops. Many of the protests were abusive, with jeering demonstrators making obscene and derisive gestures at the 64-year-old Pope.

The historic university town of Utrecht was hit by the worst riots in its history when the Pontiff visited Sunday as hundreds of rock-throwing youths, singing, "We want to kill the Pope tonight," battled police.

Despite the chants, Dutch authorities contend the demonstrators were not for the issues of church doctrine the Pope's visit raised.

Rather, they say, he was a target

of opportunity for a seething collection of Dutch anti-establishment groups, who are notorious here for using major public events to air their gripes against society, often via rock-throwing confrontations with police.

It's a fact of Dutch urban life and has led to the formation of a special riot squad to handle such unrest — the helmeted, blue-clad Mobile Unit.

The Pope's Dutch visit, which ended Wednesday, coincided with the fourth anniversary of the 1981 St. Peter's square assassination attempt, in which he was seriously injured. It was the first-ever Papal visit to the Netherlands and was accompanied by the nation's largest-ever security effort.

Approximately 10,000 police were deployed to protect the Pope, a third of the force in this nation of 14 million.

They arrested at least 22 persons during the Papal trip.

The anti-Pope incidents came against the backdrop of an historic anti-Papism in the predominantly Protestant Netherlands, stemming from the Dutch Protestant War for independence against Roman Catholic Spain in the 16th and 17th centuries.

In the past two decades, the Dutch Catholic Church itself has suffered a split between progressives and conservative bishops over priestly celibacy, birth control, abortion and ordination of women.

While most of the peaceful protests during the Papal trip addressed issues relating to Vatican doctrine, the more violent incidents focused on expressions of personal hostility toward John Paul II.

But Foreign Ministry Spokesman Rob Vermaas stressed that the rioting was "not especially against the Pope."

"These are the anarchistic autonomist groups. They would

demonstrate against any important person who came to Holland."

The autonomists are a shadowy anti-establishment group whose name was affixed to posters calling for anti-Pope riots during his visit. The posters appeared in Amsterdam late last month.

Other posters which appeared in Amsterdam as well as the city of Den Bosch, which John Paul II visited Saturday, offered a 15,000 guilder (\$4,166) reward to anyone killing the Pope.

Those posters, which accused the church of being "a criminal fascist organisation guilty of torture, inquisition and stealing from the poor," carried the names of three radical Dutch splinter groups.

Mr. Vermaas said the security effort was mounted because of indications that the Papal visit would spawn rioting and because of possible widespread violence.

Algeria whips up a bitter campaign against Paris

By Jean de la Gerviere

French-Algerian relations are going through a particularly painful period with the Algerian press launching a general campaign against what it sees as the "rising tide of racism" in France and Algerian television following up with a documentary purporting to show the French using Algerian prisoners as guinea pigs when they tested their atomic bomb at the desert site of Reggane in April 1960. The outcry in the press against France has been swelling since the body of an Algerian teenager, Hassan Daoudji, killed at Miramas, France, was returned to Algiers. Noted the daily "El Moudjahid": "More than ever in the past, the merest pretext is enough to bash the Algerian, for policemen to draw and fire..." The allegation that France used prisoners as guinea pigs has been categorically denied. Quartermaster General Coule, who was in charge of testing the effect of nuclear radiation on clothing, explained that some 100 dummies were used for the experiment. And Michel Debre, General de Gaulle's former prime minister, said the allegations were being made for purely domestic (Algerian) reasons.

ALGIERS — Perhaps encouraged by the French government's silence during a campaign against the "racist fever" in France, a campaign which pulls no punches, Algeria has taken the risk of fuelling the sentiments of a segment of French public opinion that is not well-disposed towards it.

The day after the TV documentary in question was shown, an item distributed by Algerie Presse-Service drew attention to the statements of a German-born French Legionnaire. The item was headlined: "When the mujahideen served as guinea pigs for the French authorities." This new quarrel in the seething relations between the two countries comes as no surprise considering the mass of recriminations that Algeria has lately been heaping on France.

The declarations of reciprocal friendship made on the occasion of ministerial visits in no way alter the fact that bilateral exchanges of views do not always run smoothly. Such visits would gain by being less frequent and better prepared by France. French ministers coming here to talk business are put off their stride when their Algerian hosts, who sometimes dust off years-old issues, confront them with lengthy grievances.

The fact is Algeria is upset at France's lack of interest in Algerian proposals to set up mixed-economy ventures with a view to effecting technology transfers, a topical subject here. The Algerians are also miffed that France is looking around for suppliers offering hydrocarbons at prices lower than theirs.

French ministers subjected to strictures by Algeria for being uncooperative in trade matters usually counter recalling the persisting dispute over repatriating the incomes of French nationals working in Algeria and the possessions of the *bleds-noirs* (French settlers in colonial Algeria) which have remained here.

Assurances are given every time, but as in the past, they lead nowhere. For instance, claims are made that this dispute was settled ages ago, but the fact remains that so far no pied-noir has managed to bring back to France any of his funds blocked in Algeria.

Pursuing its broader political

Algeria does not mince its words when it attacks France, but at the same time it yearns for a "special relationship" with it. President Mitterrand's private visit to Morocco in August 1984 immediately led to a "strategy of tension" in which Algeria excels. It ended on Oct. 19 with a visit to Algeria by the French president and a reconciliation that was as effusive as it was short-lived.

Mr. Fabius also intends to visit Algeria, but for the moment no date has been fixed. When the time comes, rather than indulge in more diplomatic legerdemain, it will be necessary to try to clarify such varied issues as immigration, France's energy policy; its diplomacy in the Maghreb and Black Africa and its policy in its overseas departments and territories which is coming in for increasingly frank criticism here — Le Monde.

Better look for the Kashoggi connection

tip agents in the long-term, and that was the only safe and legitimate means of securing permits and end-dealers working for Argentina to buy Exocets from France. Wheat supplies for a starving country were unloaded by crooks. In fairness to Mr. Kashoggi, he had nothing to do with many petty or small details. His style was the big operation, surrounded by the great names of international finance and big banking. The stories presented by Dr. Shalid Mansour from his ringleader as a Sudanese minister and Presidential adviser are many, concerning a host of people other than Mr. Adnan Kashoggi. But if you wanted to make an epic Hollywood film of how a super tycoon ate a second repugliat breakfast, the mini-noble "A.S." would be the model for the movie.

By Olga Mikhael Carmen, a story of obsession, the gypsy. displays Spanish music and dan- lista". "Cronica Del Alba", or days of 1919 and the place is the city of Zaragoza. The film describes the

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Spanish Cultural Centre, in cooperation with the Jordanian Cinema Club, last week launched the Spanish Film Festival with "Carmen", the Spanish masterpiece directed by the famous director Carlos Saura.

During the film festival, eight works by prominent Spanish directors were presented including two films by Jaime Camino, a Spanish director who is currently visiting Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian Cinema Club.

"Carmen," a renowned opera by the French composer George Bizet is based on a story by marceline. Bizet's opera became immensely popular though not successful when first performed. The French composer composed other operas such as "Les Pecheurs de Perles" and "La Jolie Fille de Perth".

ing in a vivid form of expression. It is the story of all — consuming passions and indifference. In the leading role Laura De Sol interprets through her marvelous performance and Spanish ballet dancing, a tale of love and jealousy in which all consuming desire leads the characters to destruction.

Carlos Saura, a famous Spanish directors who is considered by many cinema critics as the most important figure in the Spanish movie business, introduced in his film a magnificent mixture of both Spanish music, ballet dancing and some sonatas from the original opera composed by Bizet.

The director's strong style, accompanied by the fabulous compositions of Antonio Gades, who also plays the leading role in the film, made the audience totally involved with the story of Carmen,

Short sketches

"Kargus" by Juan Minon and Miguel Angel, consists of a series of short sketches based on hypothetical stories invented by a writer who works in a bookstore. The film reviews crucial moments in recent Spanish history, mainly from the Spanish Civil War until the death of General Franco in 1975. In their film the directors presented historical and political criticism of the era.


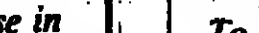
Two films by Spanish director Jaime Camino were also on show. "La Vieja Memoria" and "Las Largas Vacaciones Del 36". After the show the two films were discussed by the directors, who are currently visiting Jordan, the audience and cinema lovers. Other films presented were "Hector," "Cronica Del Alba," "Las Truchas" and "Muebte De un Cri-

dawn, directed by Antonio Ben- tancor, is based on a novel by Ramon Sender and tells the story of a man who loses everything in the Spanish Civil War. The year is

adolescent years of people living in that period and focuses on the parallel awakening to love and political circumstances of the post-war era.



Laura del Sol and Antonio Gades in a 'Carmen' scene

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Chinese soccer fans stage night-long riot after defeat by Hong Kong

PEKING (R) — Police crushed a riot by thousands of Chinese soccer hooligans who rampaged through the streets of the capital attacking foreigners in a night that the official press dubbed "Peking's shame".

Several of the rioting fans were under arrest Monday after baton-wielding police dispersed the angry crowds outside Peking's Workers Stadium Sunday night when Hong Kong beat China 2-1 in a World Cup qualifying match.

Hundreds of rioters attacked buses and foreigners' cars with bricks and broken bottles, stoning anyone who looked as if he came from Hong Kong.

Several foreigners were badly shaken but none appeared to have been badly hurt. However, when the Hong Kong team returned home it said one of its players had been cut by a thrown bottle that exploded at his feet. It was still unclear if any of the rioters had been injured.

The streets around the stadium were clean and quiet Monday. Sunday night the violence turned them into a glittering sea of glass.

Monday's Chinese press demonstrated action against the rioters. It also slammed the poor performance of the national team who put an end to China's hopes in the 1986 World Cup and sparked its worst soccer violence.

Departments concerned must deal with this. There are a few people who, despite calls for public order and morality, make ugly scenes. This not only caused chaos in the stadium but brings shame on the capital," the sports daily said.

The defeat by a British colony which China will take back in 1997 may have increased the outrage of the rioters.

"Which is better, China or Hong Kong? Answer wrong and I'll kill you," one irate fan yelled at a Reuters correspondent after the match.

But a British diplomat said: "Whoever it had been, the Chinese would have been disappointed in not going through to the World Cup."

The level of violence surprised police who took time to regroup and bring in reinforcements.

Reuters correspondent Anthony Barker, escaping from the crowd in the car of Soviet TASS News Agency correspondent Gazizulla Arslanov, was slightly cut when stones smashed the window.

The cars of a Yugoslav, two Canadian diplomats and British Times reporter Mary Lee were also stoned and covered in spit.

An estimated three to four thousand supporters out of a capacity crowd of 80,000 took to the streets. Police said several hundred of them seemed to be hard-core troublemakers.

"We are in the process of dealing with the case," a police spokesman said Monday.

The Communist Party People's daily scoffed at the inadequate tactics of the Chinese side, which only needed a draw to retain its World Cup presence.

Japanese climber dies on Himalaya

KATHMANDU (R) — Kensaku Sakai became the third Japanese to die in the current spring climbing season on the Nepalese Himalayas when he lost his footing on Mount Gaurishankar, the tourism ministry said Monday.

It said the 28-year-old geographical analyst from Kanazawa city plunged to his death from 5,900 metres (19,400 feet) on the south face of Gaurishankar on May 10.

He was a bachelor. Tsuyoshi Oozumi, the other member of the two-man expedition to the 7,134-metre (23,406-foot) peak, said he could not find his colleague's body.

Onizumi, 25, a civil engineer from Sapporo, gave up the attempt on Gaurishankar and returned to base camp on May 10.

Moran waits while F.A. officials debate

LONDON (R) — English Football Association (F.A.) Chairman Bert Millichip is expected to telephone his London headquarters from Finland in the next 24 hours about the row over Manchester United defender Kevin Moran's F.A. Cup medal.

His call will come amid press speculation that Moran, who was sent off in Saturday's Wembley final with Everton ten minutes before the end of normal time, will be given his medal after all. Millichip arrived in Helsinki Sunday with the England team

who meet Finland in a World Cup qualifier on Wednesday.

Millichip refused to say before leaving what his views were, but confirmed he would be telephoning the F.A. Cup committee chairman Lionel Smart with his opinion.

Moran is the first player ever to be sent off in a cup final and because of that there is no precedent to guide the F.A. It is understood Millichip feels it important that the committee knows his feelings on the case.

A new tennis star on the rise; Graf follows in her idol path

WEST BERLIN (R) — Chris Evert Lloyd was winning grand slam tennis titles before Steffi Graf was old enough to go to school.

But the tremendous strides being made by the 15-year-old West German wonder girl suggest it may not be too long before Lloyd has to move aside to make way for her young rival.

Graf put up a gritty fight before losing 6-4, 7-5 to Evert Lloyd in Sunday's final of the West German Women's Open in West Berlin.

Though it was the American's 136th title, Graf has still to win a professional tournament.

But the superb form she showed in dismissing Etsuko Inoue of Japan, American Kathleen Horvath and her compatriot Bettina Bunge for the loss of just 10 games in the three previous rounds showed clearly that an exceptional talent is developing.

Graf's game is based on solid ground strokes, a devastating passing shot, particularly on the forehand, a cool temperament and an uncanny ability to maintain total concentration.

Those same assets have brought Lloyd every title in the book several times over and it is no surprise that Graf names the world number two as her inspiration.

Graf, at 56 kilograms, is slightly built but she is sometimes dubbed "the flea" by the West German media, talks shyly about her plans.

But underneath there is no disguising a wealth of self-confidence in her ability to achieve her burning ambitions.

"I want to be the world's number one," she told Reuters. I think it could take me a few years, perhaps three or four.

"My greatest dream is to win Wimbledon but I have my heart set on the U.S. open title too."

So far Graf's career reads like a fairy tale. At 13 she became the youngest girl ever to win a place in the world computer rankings.

She climbed into the top 100 within a year and by the end of 1984 she was in the first 25.

On the way she won the Olympic demonstration tournament in Los Angeles, beating several girls ranked above her, and reached her first professional final at Stuttgart last October where she lost to Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden.

A semifinal berth at Delray Beach this year has helped lift her to number 14 and her success in West Berlin should take her even higher.

Father and coach Peter Graf is convinced she will make it to the very top.

"We don't want her to be the new Chris Evert Lloyd or the new Martina Navratilova," he said. "I would like her just to be Steffi Graf with a game developing somewhere between the styles of those two great players."

"Steffi's greatest asset is her ability to concentrate. She was good at school. She's like that with tennis. She learns very easily."

Lloyd echoes many of the compliments. "Mentally she's the toughest of the young girls coming up on the circuit," she said.

Graf still thinks she needs to improve her serve and volley though she has made great advances on both in the past year.

Despite her frail appearance there is a surprising amount of venom in her forehand which bewildered all her rivals in West Berlin, including Lloyd.

But Teddy Tinling, a dress designer and women's circuit official who has been closely associated with the game for 60 years, has spotted a weakness in her game.

Tinling said: "She's highly promising but she still has a lot to learn. She doesn't move well to the right and has no feel for the shot there."

"She jumps into the forehand instead of playing it naturally. She'll have a lot of trouble with that shot unless she straightens it out."

Kentucky became horse capital partly by accident

By Richard Walker
Reuters

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — The annual running of the Kentucky Derby in the first week of May highlighted Kentucky's position as the world centre for thoroughbred horses, a role which historians say was attained through accidents of history as well as the state's natural advantages.

Enthusiasts usually point to the gentle sloping landscapes and the rich limestone deposits in the soil of the famed bluegrass region as the major reasons thoroughbred farms have flourished here for more than a century.

But historians recall that Kentucky's position was also directly enhanced by the effects of wars

and political actions over the course of a century that made much of the multi-million-dollar industry's growth a matter of luck.

Kentucky was a virtually uninhabited frontier when the pioneer English surveyor Dr. Thomas Walker led an expedition into the region in 1750.

It was only 20 years earlier that the first British thoroughbred was imported to America, and historians say the planter aristocracy of Virginia and other Atlantic coast states became the principal support for the infant horse breeding industry.

Although Kentucky bluegrass settlers developed their own penchant for horse racing in the earlier 19th century, it was the coming of the American Civil War in 1861 which gave the state a major push towards the prominence it now enjoys in the thoroughbred world.

"Many breeders from nearby states wanted to protect their horses from being caught in the cross-fire between the north and the south," Kentucky Thoroughbred Association Director Nick Nicholson told Reuters.

He said Kentucky's neutral posture and border-state location combined with the bluegrass region's physical assets to make it an obvious haven for worried horse breeders.

Although Kentucky became the centre for producing thoroughbreds, New York was recognised as the leader of American racing.

The Kentucky Derby, which on May 4 fell to the front running Spend a Buck, did not attain its position as America's most important horse for several decades after its 1875 inaugural run.

New York for years was also the site of America's most lucrative and prestigious thoroughbred auctions.

But, Nicholson said, severe restrictions on unnecessary travel during World War Two prompted Kentucky horsemen to focus more on their own auctions, some of which he said grew from informally-staged tent sales to the more elaborate and glamorous events widely known today.

Another major boon for Kentucky came around 1960 when the major west coast breeding centre of California was hit with a new state tax.

Since breeding thoroughbreds is considered a rich man's preserve, Nicholson said California authorities saw the industry as a source for new government revenue.

"What they overlooked is the fact that a horse is a moveable commodity," he said. "By the time the new tax became effective,

the horses had been moved out of the state, many to farms in Kentucky."

The most recent major developments have been the increased attraction of Kentucky's horse auctions to rich European buyers and the popularity of thoroughbreds as an investment avenue and tax shelter for Americans.

The Keeneland July select yearling sale at Lexington, now considered the world's premier horse auction, last year did about \$250 million worth of business while all Kentucky thoroughbred auctions combined exceeded \$500 million.

Prices for horses in the "top end of the market" have rocketed in recent years, with a colt sired by 1964 Kentucky Derby winner Northern Dancer bringing \$10.2 million in 1983.

"Where we have trouble is depth," Nicholson said. "Demand for the middle-level-priced horse may not be as great as we'd like and that's the kind of horse produced by the majority of Kentucky's farms."

Despite such cautionary asides, the region's horse breeding industry has continued to flourish. A major operation for Arabian horses is being developed near Louisville by breeders who hope to make Kentucky known as a centre for their breed as well as thoroughbreds.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2870/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3675/85	Canadian dollars
	3.0310/30	West German marks
	3.4245/75	Dutch guilders
	2.5510/40	Swiss francs
	61.05/10	Belgian francs
	9.2475/2575	French francs
	1937.0/9.0	Italian lire
	249.55/70	Japanese yen
	8.8050/8150	Swedish crowns
	8.7550/7650	Norwegian crowns
	10.8850/8900	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	323.70/324.20	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices were slightly firmer by the close, after initial weakness, reflecting a shortage of stock and helped by the higher opening on Wall Street, dealers said. Trading in equities and government bonds, however, was quiet.

At 1400 GMT the FT 30 index was up 3.5 points at 1011.8 and the FTSE 100 index at 1430 GMT was 2.9 points higher at 1330.3.

Government bonds finished with gains of up to 7/8 point in response to firmer sterling and the performance of U.S. credit markets after Friday's 1/2 point cut in the U.S. discount rate to 7 1/2 per cent. Index linked bonds were some 1/4 point off after Friday's issue of index linked "taplets".

Associated British Foods, down 4p at 230, slipped a further 6p to 224 after reporting lower than expected full year profits, before moving back to 228, off 6p on balance. Polly Peck ended 3p down at 269 after 264 following its interim results.

Debenhams was up 18p at 326 on continued bid speculation and W.H. Smith was 2p higher at 240 after weekend press comment.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The morning finds you eager to engage in some argument, but if you channel your energies wisely, you will find that you have one of your best days in a long while.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't permit a dictatorial friend to stop you from handling your own affairs objectively and thereby successfully.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You are ingenious now and will know how best to add to your present well being. Use wisdom in the spending or investing of money.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have inspired ideas for self-improvement so follow through on them. An influential friend can be of great assistance to you.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Contact experts who can give you the advice and data you need so that you can gain greater abundance and happiness.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) If an argument has ensued with a partner, don't hold a grudge but straighten out the matter sensibly.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get advice from an expert on how you can get support from a bigwig for some venture you have in mind. Be careful in motion.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Instead of criticizing your mate, plan some recreation that will be pleasurable. Some little risk you take later in the day can pay off.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) If you have any additions to make to your home, this is a good day to plan it and get started. Show your devotion to those you love.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Go over any reports or documents carefully for possible errors before delivering or handing them out.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Avoid spending too much for something practically worthless in the morning, and save your money wisely.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more gentle in going after what you want, and then you can gain it easily. Be charming.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Get your talents working through your own energies instead of seeking advice, for others are not cognizant of your actual position.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will have excessive energy which should be controlled through sports or other activities which will require discipline. As your progeny matures the judgment, becomes finer and there can be much success. Give as fine an education as you can afford.

THE Daily Crossword by Victor Jambor, Jr.

ACROSS

- Religious group
- Mountains
- Businessman
- U.S. actor Scott
- Indian buffalo
- TV quiz show
- Cheerful
- Faction
- Make a choice
- Headline
- Places
- Here — (the kind)
- Characteristics
- Property appraiser
- Life
- Church's course
- Spot, river
- Star group
- However for short
- Frightening
- Complete
- Introduce
- Novelty
- Has one's say
- Unhappy
- Conditions
- Drafted one
- Tract
- Bring up
- Letter
- Noah's ark
- group
- Johnnycakes
- Caustic salt
- Actor
- Halo
- Secret meeting
- Excursions
- Track and field group

DOWN

- Here a late meal
- Gr. letter
- Fire
- Actor
- Endure
- Kind of beam
- Speedway stop-off
- Just felt
- Most remote
- Flowers
- Genetic code letters
- Guy
- Select group
- Light tune
- State abbr.
- Spider woman of myth
- Strands
- Excursions
- Archer's town
- Va. city
- Make an effort
- Foot part
- Saucy
- Most harsh
- Tantalize
- Sweet treat
- They —
- Hall a fly
- Indiana
- Shoddy
- Wingspan
- 51 Fighter Turret
- 53 Amo, ama, —
- 55 Lately
- June bug
- Some
- 59 Messing
- 60 Regret
- 61 Anger
- 62 Corrode

Israel imposes stringent curbs to avoid collapse

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) —

The Israeli cabinet Sunday adopted a 20-item package of stringent austerity measures aimed at stimulating industry and combating runaway inflation.

After a meeting that lasted more than 12 hours, the cabinet passed the measures which had been hammered out by Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres and his so-called "economic cabinet" of six ministers at two emergency sessions.

The package included a doubling of the \$300 tax on Israelis travelling abroad, a limit on their spending while out of the country to \$800, a two-per-cent increase in value added tax to 17 per cent and a freeze on government contracts and salaries until the end of August.

The latest economic crisis followed an unexpectedly high leap in the rate of inflation, now running at more than 300 per cent a year. Despite a partial wage-and-price freeze, the cost of living index rose by 19.4 per cent in April.

Mr. Peres last week threatened to resign if parliament did not

support long-postponed government spending cuts.

During the day, Israelis had flocked to supermarkets and petrol stations to stock up on food and fuel, both of which are heavily subsidised.

Critics said the austerity package, unpopular though expected, would do little to solve the problems of government overspending and treble-digit inflation.

Finance Minister Yitzhak Mordechai, acknowledging that some of the decisions would require parliamentary approval, said the package would stimulate industry and drain "the money in people's pockets."

He added that this had been necessary because of government overspending.

"For almost two months we've noticed we were printing money way beyond the volumes we had planned for. This had its effect in the market and people ran to buy dollars and to buy things whether or not they needed them," he said.

The cabinet also resolved to reduce taxes by five to 10 per cent for manufacturers and workers in export industries as an incentive to increase production.

Mr. Mordechai said the measures — some proposed by Mr. Peres himself — had been taken to reduce "the excess of money in people's pockets ... and get the economy back in line."

Mr. Yair Tzaban, an opposition Mapam Party member of the parliamentary finance committee, told Israeli television he was disappointed at the meeting Sunday.

"I don't know whether to laugh or cry. I think I'll cry because we are witnesses to the smashing failure of the government on the economy," Mr. Tzaban said.

"I don't think we have an economic programme. Even ministers in the government say we don't."

EC ministers weigh costs of farm price disagreement

BRUSSELS (R) — European Community (EC) foreign ministers met here Monday to fix a date for signing Spanish and Portuguese entry treaties and to weigh the costs of farm price disagreement and its effects on trans-Atlantic trade ties.

Diplomats said Monday's regular session was mainly concerned with tying up loose ends of the entry talks with the Iberian countries, due to join next year.

But the ministers' main concerns outside the formal agenda would centre on West Germany's threatened veto, which prevented farm ministers from agreeing 1985 grain prices last week.

The diplomats said the prices

row had undermined efforts to reform the group's controversial farm subsidy system, angered supporters of wider political integration and cast new shadows over already tense trade relations with the United States.

They said the timing was particularly unfortunate as the proposed cereals price cut was meant to be a first stage in efforts to slash subsidies at the heart of U.S. complaints against the Community's common agricultural policy.

The German veto threat coincided with the announcement last week of massive new U.S. farm export subsidies meant to counter the bloc's farm support programme.

The future of the bloc and preparations for next month's Milan summit were due to be discussed at a separate meeting Tuesday between the foreign ministers of the Benelux states and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti, current president of Community ministerial councils.

The diplomats said Mr. Andreotti seemed to be mustering those states which favour greater union, like the Benelux countries.

Up to now Bonn has been one of the main advocates of abolishing the right of veto which it had branded as an obstacle to Community integration plans due to be debated at the summit.

Unions, employers agreement ends worst strike in Sweden

STOCKHOLM (R) — Commercial flights resumed from Sweden Monday after an 18-day stoppage as striking air traffic controllers returned to work along with other civil servants.

The strike and lockout ended early Monday when union leaders and state employers agreed a two per cent pay rise for public employees from December 1985.

The compromise resolved the worst civil service labour dispute in Swedish history, which had closed all airports since May 2 and disrupted foreign trade.

Officials at Stockholm and other airports said it could take up to two days before schedules were back to normal.

Scandinavian Airlines (SAS)

said it had begun flying in aircraft from Oslo and Copenhagen, where Swedish flights were diverted during the strike.

Prime Minister Olof Palme intervened in the dispute last week by holding a secret meeting with union representatives in a bid to get mediation efforts moving.

"It was my duty to take action when the good of the nation demanded it," Mr. Palme said on television Sunday in reference to the strike's impact on Sweden's economy.

He said a two per cent pay rise would not ruin government efforts to cut inflation.

The strikes began on May 2 to back demands for a 3.1 per cent wage rise. A week later state emp-

loyers retaliated with the lockout. Earlier this month state employers offered 0.7 per cent and said a bigger rise was out of the question because of the need to hold down inflation.

Scandinavian Airlines estimated its losses from the strike at nearly \$30 million.

Customs officers are expected to take most of this week to clear goods stranded at Swedish ports.

It was the worst strike in Sweden's public sector and the second major industrial action this decade in Sweden, which usually has a tranquil labour market.

In 1980 nearly 700,000 blue-collar workers struck or were locked out as part of a pay dispute.

Dollar begins retreat

LONDON (R) — The dollar slid back Monday from Friday's European closing levels in reaction to the Federal Reserve Board's (Fed's) cut in its discount interest rate, but dealers expressed some surprise that its decline was not sharper.

Some said they thought another bout of dollar weakness, with U.S. banks leading the way, was probable later this week.

The dollar opened in London at 3.0250 marks against a closing 3.0665 on Friday. Sterling opened at \$1.2918, after finishing last week at \$1.2648.

But near midday the dollar had recovered to 3.0320 marks and sterling slipped to \$1.2875 in moderate trading.

There was a general belief that the Fed's move suggested more U.S. interest rate cuts in the near term as part of an effort to boost the sagging American industrial sector.

"The dollar is not as low as it should be," said one dealer at a major British bank, who said the less than expected fall would prompt "talk of another cut" by the Fed.

As recently as several weeks ago, Fed Chairman Paul Volker

the Fed.

The U.S. central bank on Friday announced a 1/2-point cut in the interest rate it charges on loans to banks, known as the discount rate, to 7 1/2 per cent. Dealers said the move was prompted by a recent slowdown in the U.S. economy, especially in the manufacturing sector.

U.S. economic growth in the first quarter of 1985 was only 1.3 per cent on an annual basis, well below the earlier quarter and lower than most forecasters had expected.

The Fed move brought the discount rate to its lowest level since mid-1978 and reflected a change in position by the U.S. monetary authority, one dealer said.

As recently as several weeks ago, Fed Chairman Paul Volker

had said he saw no need for a change in its interest-rate policy. But with the rate cut, it now appeared that the Fed had decided the economy needed a boost, he added.

"At the very least, they (the Fed) are saying to themselves that rates have to come down," one dealer said.

That belief was likely to put further pressure on the dollar and the three-mark and 1.30 sterling level, both considered by experts as symbolic "resistance points", are expected to be tested shortly.

"We won't get through on the first try, but I see us going through both in the next few weeks," one dealer said.

A lower dollar would make U.S. exports more competitive, thus providing a boost to U.S. manufacturers whose activity slumped badly in the first quarter of 1985.

Against other currencies, the dollar at midday traded at 249.55 yen, up from its 249.45 Tokyo closing. It firmed against the Swiss franc to 2.5515 from 2.5385 near the opening.

Superpowers resume trade talks after six-year break

MOSCOW (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union resumed trade talks in Moscow Monday after a six-year hiatus, reflecting a slight easing of the standoff between the superpowers.

U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige held talks with Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev, 76, before the two men chaired a session of the joint commission on trade.

Mr. Baldrige was scheduled to have a meeting later in the day with the new Soviet Communist Party leader Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev who took over as Kremlin chief on March 11.

Mr. Baldrige will be the most senior official of the Reagan administration to have talks with Mr. Gorbachev, 54, since Vice President George Bush met him at the

funeral of his predecessor, Konstantin Chernenko.

No details of the first session of the two days of talks were immediately available but Western diplomats said that the mere fact they were taking place underlined the desire of both superpowers to temper their confrontation with dialogue.

The bilateral talks began in 1972 but were broken off after the last session in December 1978, reflecting renewed tensions over human rights issues and the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

U.S. trade experts do not foresee a dramatic increase in trade resulting from the talks, but they expected both sides to air their differences and identify areas of possible expansion.

Despite the agreement to resume the talks, diplomats pointed to several areas of potential discord. Mr. Gorbachev himself has adopted a sharper tone towards Washington in recent weeks over slow-paced arms control talks in Geneva.

Soviet negotiators are likely to criticise trade sanctions such as the embargo on American exports of grain and high technology to Moscow which the Carter administration imposed in 1980, the experts say.

Mr. Baldrige made an outspoken denunciation of Soviet industrial espionage while on a visit to New Delhi last week, and the Moscow talks are unlikely to cover any goods of possible military use.

Warsaw to raise meat price despite protests

WARSAW (R) — The Polish government has said it will go ahead with plans to raise the price of meat despite objections by leaders of legal trade unions and Solidarity.

Trade Union Minister Stanislaw Ciosek said in a statement published by the official press at the weekend: "Raising these prices is necessary. The full arguments behind the economic necessity for such moves have been presented in long months of public debate on the issue."

The authorities announced earlier that a rise of between 10 and 15 per cent in the cost of meat, which is rationed, would take place in July but did not fix a date.

The OPZZ grouping of legal trade unions and the banned Solidarity free trade union have separately urged pay and pension

risers to compensate for the increases.

In a justification of government policy, Mr. Ciosek said pay rises had already outstripped price increases and warned that the disparity could cause "an acute shortage of many products".

He said: "Average pay in the four basic sectors of the economy in the first three months of the year was 17.2 per cent up on the same period last year while living costs grew by 12.4 per cent."

Official statistics showed that there was a sharp rise in earnings in March when the current round of price increases began. In industry, wages were up 26 per cent on March 1984.

Mr. Ciosek said the compensation demanded by the OPZZ would cost the government 60 billion zlotys (\$430 million).

Iraq to build oil pipeline

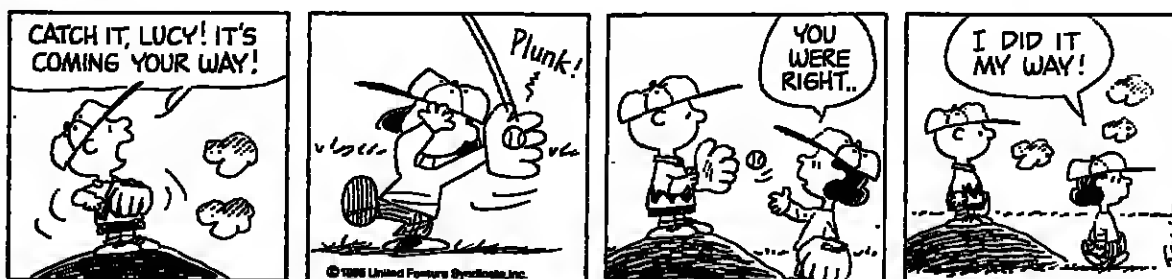
NICOSIA (R) — Saudi Arabia has told Iraq it can go ahead with the second-phase of a pipeline project to carry crude from Iraq's southern oilfields to the Red Sea coast. Oil Minister Qassem Ahmad Taqi said.

In an interview published Monday by the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), Mr. Taqi said Iraq intends to invite tenders in the next few months to build the pipeline, which will allow Iraq to export 1.6 million barrels per day (b/d) via Saudi Arabia.

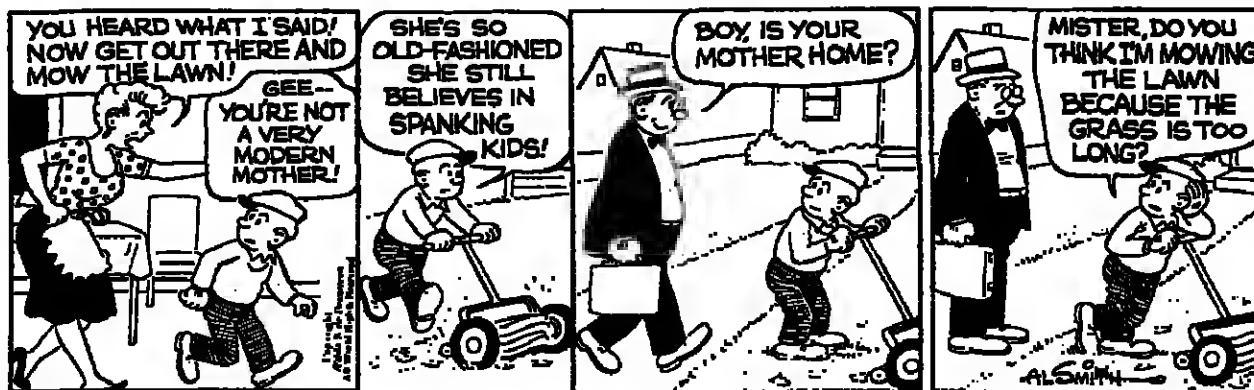
He said last week the first phase of the project would be complete when oil starts flowing in September through a 500,000 b/d line to Saudi Arabia, linked to an existing pipe to Yanbu.

He told MEES that the second-phase pipeline would run to a new export terminal, 50 kilometres south of Yanbu.

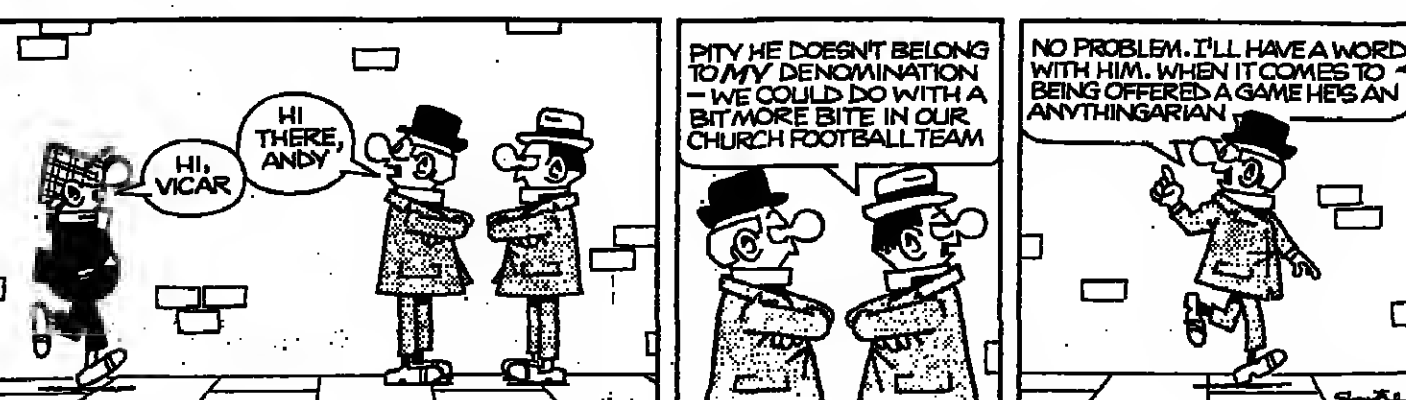
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles. No hurry, driver. one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYRUH

RIBBE

LOMBAG

HURSTH

THOSE DAYS WERE LESS HUSTLE AND MORE THIS.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SMOKY CRESS SAFARI MISUSE

Answer: That Don Juan thinks it's never amiss to do this — KISS A MISS

Sri Lankan forces reportedly kill over 60 Tamil civilians

COLOMBO (Agencies) — More than 60 civilians, mostly from Sri Lanka's minority Tamil community, are missing and feared dead following a sweep by crack commandos through eastern areas of the country, residents said Monday.

Military and civil authorities have so far denied reports by residents that police commandos of the newly-formed Special Task Force (STF) killed large numbers of Tamil civilians at the weekend.

But a prominent community leader from the eastern city of Batticaloa told Reuters by telephone the STF shot and killed 41 people in eastern areas on Thursday, a further 16 on Friday and five more on Saturday.

A former Tamil politician at Ampara town said STF commandos raided three villages in the district early on Friday, shooting several people and setting homes ablaze.

"While everyone was still asleep the police commandos arrested all the Tamil youths in Nattodiya village and at Chennidippu they killed two and made more arrests," he said.

The Ampara politician said that at Thurancularai village six people were killed by commandos and several homes set on fire.

Residents who spoke to Reuters by telephone from eastern areas asked not to be named for fear of arrest.

In Colombo, Defence Secretary General Sepala Attiyagalle told

Reuters Sunday night that reports of large Tamil civilian casualties in the region were "absolute nonsense."

The Ampara resident read out a list of 20 people, including a Hindu priest, said to have been killed in the district.

Both the politician and the Batticaloa community leader said most of the killing took place on beaches near the coastal towns of Akkaraipattu and Tirukkovil.

The bodies were at first buried but later exhumed and taken away to be buried, residents said.

Paul Nallanayagam, the Tamil president of the citizen's committee of the eastern coastal town of Kalmuol, said the young Tamil men were shot dead Friday and Saturday by police commandos of a government's Special Task Force. Kalmuol is 200 kilometres east of Colombo.

The Special Task Force was trained by former commandos of Britain's elite Special Air Service (SAS) in fight guerrillas.

D.M. Ariyaratne, the chief provincial administrator, disclaimed any knowledge of the incident in a telephone interview with the Associated Press (AP).

"I would have been informed if something like that had hap-

pened," he said. "The people would have come and told me about it."

"We are not aware of such an incident," said a man who answered the telephone at the police station in Ampara, which covers the Kalmuol area.

Mr. Nallanayagam, who also spoke to the AP by telephone, said he lodged a written complaint with police Sunday demanding an investigation into the alleged killings.

The criminal investigation department was scheduled to begin an inquiry Monday, he said.

The charges came as President Junius Jayewardene condemned alleged military runaways against Tamil civilians and called for discipline among Sri Lanka's security forces.

"The most disciplined security forces are the most successful in the history of wars throughout the ages will show," he said in a speech published in Sunday's newspapers.

"We have to follow the examples of history if we are to win this war."

Mr. Jayewardene also announced the government had trained more troops and acquired new arms to fight Tamil extremists, who massacred 148 people last Tuesday in and around the sacred Buddhist city of Anuradhapura.

"I feel that very soon we will be fully equipped to meet any violent activity by the terrorists," the president said.

In an interview broadcast on government-run radio and television Sunday, National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said three of the estimated 25 extremists involved in the Anuradhapura slayings were dead.

Without giving details, he said they died from wounds inflicted by security forces hunting for them in the Wipattu National Wildlife Park.

The others are still at large, he added.

The minister said the government had learned the attack was carried out by the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, one of five major guerrilla groups.

All have denied responsibility for the attack and condemned it in statements released in the South Indian city of Madras, where they maintain a safe haven.

Tamil separatists Monday shot dead two policemen guarding a vital bridge at the entrance to Polonnaruwa, an ancient city in Sri Lanka's north central province, police said.

A third policeman in a guard room at one end of the bridge was wounded by the guerrillas. The separatists drove up in a van and opened fire six days after a group of rebels killed nearly 150 civilians at Anuradhapura, another city south west of Polonnaruwa.

First reports said there also had been attempts to damage the road and rail bridge spanning the Mahaweli River at Manampillya, but details were not immediately available.



ESCAPE FROM DEATH: A Palestinian family flees the Sabra refugee camp in Beirut Monday after militants of the Sh'ia Azal movement launched attacks on the camp as well as two other Palestinian refugee camps in the Lebanese capital (AP wirephoto)

Protests flare anew in S. Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Agencies) — South African riot police fired teargas and rubber bullets after a crowd of blacks looted a black policeman's home in a township near Johannesburg overnight, police headquarters said Monday.

The homes of two black policemen and a private house were destroyed by fire as civil unrest which has claimed over 200 lives this year flared in Duderstadt township.

Police said petrol bombers attacked two homes in the eastern Cape at Kwazakale, near Port Elizabeth, and at Graaff-Reinet. Riot police used "sovereign machines" heaving clouds of teargas to disperse a crowd in the nation's largest black township of Soweto near Johannesburg Sunday night.

The crowd gathered after a service addressed by Nobel Peace Prize Winner Bishop Desmond Tutu, aimed at healing ideological differences which have provoked clashes between black members of the multi-racial United Democratic Front, South Africa's main anti-apartheid group, and the Azanian People's Organisation.

Commenting on the daily rioting, the liberal Cape Times newspaper Monday called on the government to address the unresolved question of black political rights.

"The malaise is not attributable to small groups of trouble-makers but reflects, rather, the alienation of the black community at large," it said in an editorial.

The pro-government Afrikaans daily Die Burger said the word revolution was in the thoughts of too many young blacks, and it was good the government was examining the grievances and political frustrations of 10 million blacks outside the autonomous tribal homelands.

"The urgency of a more democratic system in South Africa cannot be stressed enough," Die Burger said.

In London South African Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said Sunday that his country can survive without U.S. investment and American lawmakers are mistaken if they believe economic sanctions can punish whites without hurting blacks.

"I cannot for the life of me see whose interests can be served by disinvestment or boycotting of South Africa," he said in a British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) Worldwide Radio Phoebe-In programme.

Answering a question from a California caller on American investment in South Africa, Mr. Botha said: "It is strange to me that some of our legislators have the idea that you can punish white South Africans by depriving the blacks of South Africa of income and jobs and training and of an economic future."

"We do not understand this kind of attitude at all unless these legislators in your capital are playing a political game of their own in terms of U.S. politics."

The administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has come under heavy pressure to recent moves from Democrats and Republicans in Congress who want some kind of punitive measures against South Africa to bring about a change in its system of apartheid or racial separation.

Bills currently before the Senate and House of Representatives would prohibit computer loans to South Africa, restrict new investment, prohibit computer sales to the government and ban the sale of gold Kruggerands in the United States.

"We can certainly survive without American investment," Mr. Botha said, estimating that U.S. investment in South Africa is currently about 23 per cent of all foreign investment.

"But, of course, we would like to attract more American involvement and investment because it is in America's interest. Through us, you export to the rest of Africa," Mr. Botha said.

"Our trade with Africa has increased tremendously over the past few years. So, if you are not here, you are excluding yourself not only from South Africa but from a large part of Africa," he said. Noting that 1.5 million blacks from neighbouring countries are currently working in South Africa, the foreign minister said "they will be the ones who will suffer most" because they will have to go home if economic sanctions cause large-scale unemployment.

U.S. probes Filipino death allegations

MANILA (R) — U.S. authorities are investigating a report that 28 workers died from asbestos poisoning or cancer at American military installations in the northern Philippines, an embassy spokesman said Monday.

A Manila newspaper said that over a long period 20 Filipinos at the Subic Bay Naval Base died from asbestosis and eight guards

at a communications facility died from cancer caused by radiation.

The newspaper bulletin Monday was quoting an official of a union representing Filipinos working at Subic, Clark Air Force Base and other U.S. installations in the Philippines.

A U.S. embassy spokesman said "we are looking into the report. But at the moment, we cannot

even confirm that the allegations are true."

Another U.S. official said: "We are checking into it and trying to find out what it's all about."

He added: "There are two different things here (asbestos and cancer) and they are supposed to have happened over a period of many years."

Witness says Aquino shot on plane's steps

MANILA (R) — A witness emerged from a year in hiding and told a court Monday Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino, killed at Manila Airport in August 1983, was still on an aircraft stairway when he heard gunfire.

Olivia Reyes, 21, said she did not see the actual shooting as she was talking to a security guard when she heard the shot. But she said she saw two uniformed soldiers holding Sen. Aquino on the aircraft steps.

Ms. Reyes, who worked for a private security company and was assigned to the airport, also said soldiers stopped her from going inside the plane.

"They scolded me and told me to go away," she told the court trying Armed Forces Chief Fabian Ver and 25 other men linked to the murder of Sen. Aquino on his return from three years exile in the United States.

Her testimony conflicted with the military version that the former senator was killed on the airport tarmac. The military says the assassin was Rolando Galman, described as a Communist agent, who himself was gunned down moments later.

Ms. Reyes, who gave similar evidence before an official inquiry last year, went into hiding because she feared for her life. Chief Pro-

secutor Manuel Herrera told reporters. But last week she contacted a radio station for a meeting with Mr. Herrera.

"She asked for some assurance that she would be safe after she testified," Mr. Herrera said. Ms. Reyes told reporters last week she mustered courage to give evidence after she heard Rebecca Quijano, dubbed the "crying lady," had testified.

Ms. Quijano, who had travelled in the same plane as Sen. Aquino, was seen crying hysterically after the murder. She told the trial she saw a soldier hold a gun to the former senator's head and heard a shot.

Papandreou sets conditions for talks with Turkey

ALEXANDROUPOLIS, Greece (Agencies) — Talks between Greece and Turkey will only be possible if Turkish troops withdraw from Cyprus and Ankara accepts Greek rights in the Aegean, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou has said.

Addressing an election rally in a city just over 30 kilometres from Turkey, Mr. Papandreou said Greece wanted peace with its neighbour but set strict conditions.

"The only way towards peace is for Turkey to understand that Greece will not forsake even the smallest piece of land or airspace," he told 50,000 supporters.

Since coming to power in 1981 as Greece's first Socialist leader, Mr. Papandreou has refused to negotiate with Turkey. He is seeking a second term of office in election on June 2.

"If Turkey accepts international treaties on the Aegean and Turkish troops withdraw from Cyprus, we will be ready to talk to them in friendship," he said.

He attacked conservative opposition leader Constantine Mitsotakis for offering Turkey negotiations on the Aegean if he won the elections.

Mr. Papandreou said Greece's differences with Turkey made it difficult for Athens to help it become a full member of the European Community.

Meanwhile in Salonica Margaret Papandreou, wife of Greece's Socialist premier, on Sunday appealed to women voters to back her husband in next month's national elections so that feminism "isn't pushed back by 50 years."

Mrs. Papandreou, a native of the United States, told a rally of her Women's Union of Greece (EKE), a left-wing Feminist movement that has doubled its membership in the past two years, that the women's vote could ensure premier Andreas Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) "a crushing victory" to the June 2 poll.

About 4,000 women and a few dozen men gathered in an indoor stadium to hear Mrs. Papandreou and Culture Minister Melina Mercouri for the first such mass women's rally ever held in the northern Greek city of Salonica.

Waving flags and shouting "women have a view and voice," their frenzied enthusiasm matched the response that the pre-

mier's fiery rhetoric draws from PASOK supporters.

Women, who make up 52 per cent of Greece's 10.2 million residents, have emerged for the first time as a powerful political force during this election campaign.

Some analysts believe their votes could decide a close-fought election contest. Mr. Papandreou must hold off a strong challenge from the conservative New Democracy Party to win a second four-year term.

"As the premier put it, a sleeping giant has awakened Greek women," the premier's wife said in her fluent, American-accented Greek.

Mrs. Papandreou was winding up a three-day campaign swing through northern Greece, addressing women from all social backgrounds in town squares and village cafes, discos and taverns.

"No previous government gave such priority to women's rights or came up with such broad social welfare policies," she said repeatedly.

Mr. Papandreou's government has come under fire for its anti-Western foreign policy and failure to solve pressing economic pro-

blems that include a record 10 per cent unemployment rate and 18 per cent annual inflation.

But high speeding on decentralisation and social welfare projects, many directly benefiting women, has kept the Socialists popular in the Greek countryside.

The government has passed a draft of legislation under an article in the 1975 Greek constitution that guaranteed full equality for women by the end of 1982.

Women farm workers were given pensions in their own right for the first time, family law was rewritten to give women equal rights in the home and women were granted equal pay with men.

"This government gave women childbirth allowances, introduced family planning centres, set up day care for working mothers. Do you want to push women's rights back 50 years under a New Democracy government?" the premier's wife said.

But she also criticised her husband's party for adopting only 17 women as candidates for the 300-member parliament. Out of 13 women lawmakers elected in the 1981 poll, eight belonged to PASOK.

COLUMN

Duck strikes back at hunter

WELLINGTON (R) — A wild duck took revenge on a hunter, diving out of the sky, knocking him out and leaving him with two black eyes, a broken nose and cracked glasses. The bird's target New Zealand's North Island town of Te Puke said he feared ridicule from his friends and declined to give his name after the weekend incident. He told reporters the duck slammed into the side of his face with tremendous force. "I didn't know what had hit me," the man said. "One minute I was turning around, the next I was in the mud. When I came to I found blood streaming from my nose. I thought a gun had exploded." The duck's revenge — two weeks after the start of the New Zealand hunting season — turned out to be a suicide attack. It was promptly added to the day's bag.

Actress comes out of coma

PARIS (AP) — Actress Chantal Nobel, star of the prime time French TV soap opera Chateaufort, has regained consciousness after three weeks in a coma triggered by a car accident. Hospital officials said Sunday. The 40-year-old actress, who plays the lead role in a television drama about a wealthy newspaper publishing family, was seriously injured on April 28 when the car in which she was riding crashed into a utility pole. The car was driven by popular French singer Sacha Distel, who suffered only minor injuries. Chateaufort is seen in France, Belgium, French-speaking regions of Switzerland, Canada, Africa and elsewhere.

Canadian wins award for conserving cranes

DIVONNE, France (AP) — The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) has awarded its highest honour, a gold medal, to Canadian scientist George Archibald for his work with cranes. Archibald, 38, was recognized for "his unique contribution to the survival of the world's cranes and the conservation of their wetland habitats," said a WWF press release. The award was given by WWF International's president, Prince Philip, husband of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, during an annual meeting in Divonne, France, which is near WWF headquarters in Gland, Switzerland.

Yugoslav director wins Cannes award

CANNES, France (R) — Yugoslav director Emir Kusturica's "When Father Was Away on Business" Mooday won the coveted Cannes Film Festival Golden Palm Award for best film. The star of the two-hour film is a six-year-old child, whose father is sent to prison during the political campaigns of the 1950s aimed at clearing Yugoslavia of the scourge of Stalinism.

Indonesia closes clubs, discotheques

JAKARTA, Indonesia (AP) — Jakarta governor Suprapo O has ordered night clubs, discotheques and massage parlors to close during the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan beginning Tuesday, an official of the administration has said Saturday. There are nine nightclubs, 16 massage parlors and 21 discotheques in the capital. The Muslim Scholar Council, an advisory body to the government on Islamic matters, has also called on Muslims to avoid bad conduct during the fasting month, such as reading the Muslim scripture through loudspeakers or burning firecrackers.

Admirers honour Lawrence of Arabia

MORETON, England (AP) — Hundreds of admirers packed a tiny country church Sunday to commemorate Lawrence of Arabia, one of the greatest and most mysterious English war heroes who died 50 years ago in a motorcycle accident. A handful of his surviving comrades-in-arms joined young men and women at St. Nicholas' Country church to honour the Englishman who won fame and glory and then threw it up for obscurity in this village 208 kilometres south west of London. He was, as Oxford University Professor John Griffith noted in his eulogy, "so fascinating, elusive and contradictory a figure."

India bans visitors from airports

NEW DELHI (R) — India Monday banned visitors from its international airports in its latest measure to head off Sikh extremist violence.

Visitors meeting and seeing off passengers were banned from the country's four international airports at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi for security reasons, so International Airports Authority of India spokesman told reporters.

The spokesman said the ban was likely to remain in force until June 16, a day after Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi returns from a trip to Egypt, France, Algeria and the United States.

Mr. Gandhi starts the trip Tuesday with a five-day visit to the Soviet Union.

A bill giving Mr. Gandhi's government almost unlimited powers

in fight Sikh extremists was introduced to parliament Monday following the deaths of 86 people in a string of Sikh bomb attacks on May 10.

In Calcutta an Indian Airlines Airbus, bound for Delhi with 246 passengers, was delayed for three hours Sunday night following a bomb hoax, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said.

About a dozen Sikhs have been arrested in New Delhi for alleged involvement in the booby trap blasts that killed 45 people in the capital alone. More than 1,000 Sikhs were detained in northern India for questioning.

Police in Chandigarh, joint capital of Punjab and Haryana states, meanwhile, said they recovered 48 kilograms of dynamite and several army and police uniforms

from the house of a suspected Sikh terrorist, the United News of India (UNI) reported.

Punjab, home of most of India's 12 million Sikhs, has been wracked by violence for three years by those seeking greater political and religious autonomy. Sikh militants are demanding a separate homeland.

The new leader of the Sikh Akali Dal Party, meanwhile, said Sunday that Sikhs have the right to carry arms inside the Golden Temple, the holiest Sikh shrine.

Pope holds mass for Belgian artists

BRUSSELS, Belgium (AP) — Pope John Paul II, in a Mass for Belgian artists, said Monday civilisation seems "shrouded in sorrow" caused by threats looming above mankind's future.

Nearing the end of a string, 11-day tour of Holland, Luxembourg and Belgium, the Pope was to address members of parliament and government officials later in the morning.

"Today, our civilisation seems off to be shrouded in sorrow," the Pope, who wrote poems and plays in his native Poland, told the artists on the fifth day of his Belgian trip.

"Our hearts sometimes seem incapable of hope. Could this be due to the serious threats looming large above our future?"

The Pontiff did not specify any specific threats. However, he often has spoken out against the nuclear arms race, hunger and the growing gap between rich and poor nations.

"The suspicions promulgated by certain forms of modern thought clip the wings of hope," he said at a mass attended by hundreds of Belgian writers, musicians and painters in the Our Lady of Mercy Church.

"Authentic art interprets reality beyond what the senses perceive," Pope John Paul said in his homily. "True art springs from the silence of wonder, or from the sincere indignation of wounded hearts."

During a stop in Luxembourg last Wednesday, John Paul called on the 10-nation European Community (EC) to use more surplus food supplies to aid drought-stricken Africa and other famine-plagued areas.

The Pope has made similar calls in the past, expressing his concern about the growing wealth gap between the industrialised nations and the Third World.

Outspoken demands for democratic reforms in the Roman Catholic church have emerged amid the adulation that has been greeting Pope John Paul on his five-day Belgian tour.

Senior lay workers chosen to address the Pontiff have twice made courteous but firm pleas for women to be given more responsibility in the life of the church. The Pope Sunday night had his most enthusiastic reception so far in Belgium when he addressed 10,000 people, mostly fellow Polish exiles, in a Brussels football stadium.

'Sinn Fein' strength reflects lack of political progress

CORK, Ireland (AP) — Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald has said the strong showing by Sinn Fein, the IRA's political arm, in last week's Northern Ireland local elections was due to the lack of progress on a political solution to the province's sectarian strife.

"No one can avoid facing the fact that about one-third of the Nationalist (Roman Catholic) vote went to Sinn Fein," Mr. Fitzgerald said on the second day of his ruling Fine Gael Party's annual conference.

Sinn Fein, a legal political party which backs the outlawed Irish Republican Army's (IRA) violent campaign against British rule in Northern Ireland, picked up 59 of 566 seats contested in the province-wide municipal elections. It was a substantially better showing than most analysts had predicted.

"The people have obviously suspended judgment on the talks

going on between us and the British at this point," Mr. Fitzgerald said. "It is only when we make progress that we can expect a real shift in opinion."

Mr. Fitzgerald's government, which staunchly opposes the IRA, has been engaged in political discussions with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her aides to hopes of achieving a settlement in Northern Ireland, torn by 15 years of violence between 500,000-strong Roman Catholic minority and the Protestant population of one million.

Mr. Fitzgerald reiterated that he would not seek any constitutional change in Northern Ireland that run counter to the will of the majority.

But he repeated his assertion that progress on ending the alienation of Catholics from the security and judicial authorities was essential.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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BURY THE BROMIDE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ J162

♥ 734

♦ A J 1697

♣ 752

WEST

♠ K9553

♥ J53

♦ 542

♣ K4

North judged that his reasonable five-card suit and honor combinations justified going no to game.

West made his normal lead of his fourth-best spade, and declarer inserted the two from dummy. When East covered with the queen, the contract could no longer be defended. Declarer won the ace, took the diamond finesse, then repeated it when East held up the king one round. The jack of spades proved to be an entry to the table and declarer had nine tricks.

This was not the time to play "third hand high" at the first trick. East should have realized the play of the queen could not possibly gain — declarer always had at least two tricks in the spade suit.

What was important, though, was to try to shut out dummy's long diamond suit. Obviously, there was no entry to the table other than the jack of spades. And that card can be neutralized if East simply plays a low spade to the first trick!

Declarer is helpless. His best shot is to come to hand with a heart to try the diamond finesse. Now East holds up the king in diamonds for one round, and declarer may end up down three tricks! Quite a swing for a "third hand low" play.

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♣ Pass

2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♠.

All too many people play bridge by rote. When you try to point out the error of their ways, they will cite one of the many bridge saws to justify their action. These maxims cover generalities—they are not designed to replace common sense.

South's jump rebid of two no trump shows 19-20 points, and is not forcing—partner can pass with a minimum response. Here, however,